

REBEL CONSPIRACY IN OHIO.

We publish elsewhere, from the Cincinnati Gazette, the development of a conspiracy to release the rebel prisoners held in Ohio. How much an examination may detract from the importance of the affair we are unable to say, but the statements of the detectives who were admitted into the conspiracy, are sufficiently astounding to justify any astonishment and indignation which may be felt.

It will be refreshing to the Copperheads to find that State School Commissioner, CARPENT, who was elected last fall on the so-called Democratic ticket, and who resigned a few weeks since, is arrested as one of the leaders in this conspiracy. The rebels promised him a Brigadier General's commission in the rebel army for his services.

We shall await further developments, and have more to say on the subject in our next issue.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

Yesterday was another glorious day for the Republic. The people of several States were called upon to decide whether this Nation shall be severed by the open war of the rebels, and cunning schemes of their Northern allies; and emphatically did they declare that this Union shall be preserved; that the war must be prosecuted to the end; and that rebellion must be crushed at whatever cost. Upon the Copperheads they set the seal of condemnation, and the sneaking traitors who preach peace Democracy they sent howling to their dens of infamy.

Glorious Old Mass. has set her record, flashing over the wires. There she stands erect! No one doubted the result; but few expected an increased majority on the side of the Union, and in favor of liberty. But so it is. The Copperheads are worse beaten than they were a year ago. Four thousand gain in Boston; the State Senate unanimous, and the House almost unanimously Union.

Next comes New York. There the record of last fall has been reversed. The Seymour Democracy has been repudiated, and with a general sweep the Empire State has been wheeled into line. Forty thousand will probably be the Union majority. Well done New York. And now comes Wisconsin. Young in years, and pure in patriotism, her loyal people have rolled up around majority of fifteen thousand on the home vote. Everywhere the November verdict has answered back with unmistakable emphasis to the decisions recorded in October; and, altogether the loyal States, in solid phalanx, stand erect on the side of the Union and the Government. To your dens, oh demoralized and condemned Democracy. Righteous, most righteous is the judgment pronounced by the loyal people against Southern treason and Northern treachery.—Cin Gaz.

DEU TO LINCOLN'S ELECTION.
An exchange says that coal in Cincinnati is one dollar per bushel, and adds, "what a commentary the present times are upon what was promised the people if Lincoln should be elected." Of course Lincoln is responsible for the low-water in the river which prevents the coal barges from reaching the city. And we respectfully request Mr. Lincoln to raise the water and lower the price of coal. "Cold winter is coming," and there will be much suffering in the cities. There will be deaths by starvation, by freezing, and by sickness, for all of which Mr. Lincoln is of course responsible. There will be heavy storms and great freshets, causing loss of life and property, which would not have occurred but for the election of Mr. Lincoln. There will be thefts and robberies, as there have been lately in Lancaster, and murders, and many crimes committed, which might have been prevented by defeating Mr. Lincoln.

On the other hand, there will be many calm and warmer days, when people will enjoy themselves; there will be fortunes made, fame achieved, and people married as usual; many articles will be purchased at low prices and a great deal of happiness and comfort will be experienced in the world as heretofore. For all of which we must, by the above logic, thank Mr. Lincoln and ask for more "Abolition" rule.

THE REFORM FARM.

An article from the Cleveland Herald describing a visit to the Reform Farm will be found on our first page. It will be very interesting to those acquainted with the working of the Reform School, an institution which should be a source of pride to the people of the State, and especially to our people among whom it is located. It has already saved scores of boys from lives of degradation and crime. As the reports show, the Acting Commissioner, Mr. Howe, receives many letters from boys, confirming their reformation, and expressing the deepest gratitude for the excellent teaching and loving care of those to whom the management of the institution is entrusted.

HOW THEY RECEIVED THE PEOPLE.

Since the organization of the Union association there have been two classes of War Democrats, viz: those who came out boldly and acted with men of all parties on a Union platform, and those who remained in the Democratic organization, to "set it right on the war." To the first belong Johnson, Holt, Dickinson, Top, Bacon, and a host of others; to the latter, belong Jewett, Ranney, and others, and such journals as the Cleveland Plaindealer, and the Ohio Statesman. Both classes are Jacksonian Democrats, but those who remain in the organization calling itself Democratic are thrust aside, and the organization is controlled by peace, or anti-war men, that is, by Calhoun-Breckinridge Democrats, or in other words, secessionists and separatists. To this class of peace or anti-war men, the so-called Democratic leaders of this county belong. Before the Convention they declared for Vallandigham, joined with the rabble in forcing his nomination, and to the people, announcing a lie, viz: that the Democracy were opposed to the war and in favor of immediate peace, and that Vallandigham was the true prophet of the Democracy. These men are responsible for the defeat of the party, because they forced it to stand upon a peace platform and disgraced it by the nomination of Vallandigham. The Ohio Statesman, the central Democratic organ, thus speaks of the peace issue, and the fatal nomination:

The Enquirer assures the world that the Democracy of Ohio "agree with Mr. Vallandigham's views respecting the war," and that "if he had not been arrested and exiled, he would have been nominated for Governor;" that "the Convention that selected him was for peace, and would have so declared in the platform, if the antecedents of the man had not been sufficiently explicit." We differ from the Enquirer. Mr. Vallandigham was nominated because of his arrest and banishment, at which outrageous acts every Democrat of Ohio was indignant. On his peculiar views about the war, unarrested and at home, he could not have been nominated. These were held up to be not only pretexts, but impracticable. The Democracy of the State are all in favor of peace and a restored Union; but not one man in five that voted for Vallandigham coincided with him in his peculiar views.—Howas nominated and supported in spite of his peculiar views and record on that subject. His nomination was not a matter of judgment, but an impulse. It was a mistake, too, and a grave one. And not Mr. Vallandigham's record embarrassed us; but he stood simply on his arrest and banishment, a very different campaign, and, we believe, different result, would have been attained. But his record in Congress on the war measures, and his peculiar peace views, though not indorsed in our platform, put the Democratic party on the defensive, when our true and politic position was an offensive campaign, and for which there was abundant material at hand.

Shortly after the election of 1862, the Enquirer, even in advance of Vallandigham's peace speech in Congress, raised the peace banner and went it strong, declaring that the lesson of that election was peace and nothing but peace. We gently admonished our respected contemporary at the time, and suggested that it was somewhat premature in its utterances. It replied that we were behind the times, and had old-fogy notions, and that the people were with the Enquirer. The election of 1863 has shown that it was mistaken, and it frankly confesses to the New York World that a majority of the people want war still!

We now, with the utmost good intentions, tell the Enquirer that it is starting out wrong again, and that if the course it appears to be indicating for the future, and in which the Crisis seems to desire to rival it, is followed up and prevails in our organization, and marks our policy for 1864, the victory of next year will be surely won by the Abolitionists as it was this year, perhaps with augmented majorities.

IMPORTANCE OF CHATTANOOGA.

Those who think Rosecrans and his forward movement a failure, will please read the following, reported as what J. L. M. Curry, of Alabama, said when he heard of the fall of Chattanooga. Grant captured Vicksburg; Rosecrans captured Chattanooga; the two heaviest blows struck at the rebellion. Grant is in command of three Departments, Rosecrans is slowly laid aside. Truly Mr. Lincoln moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform!

"My God! that certainty is not a reality! Our army will not, cannot, yield this stronghold. It is possible the word impregnable has lost its original significance! Vicksburg impregnable, and still not impregnable! Chattanooga impregnable, and still taken without even a fight! If this means impregnable, I confess I have mislearned the meaning of the term. If the line of the Tennessee is given up, another permanent line of defense cannot be found north of the Chattanooga; and that will leave all the Northern and central portions of this State (Alabama) open to the ravages of the relentless foe. This fine, rich valley (Talladega Valley) will no doubt be ravaged by the merciless enemy! No, no! this shall not be! To yield this, is to yield all!"

Claiming the Honor.

In most of the townships of the county Vallandigham fell a few votes behind the Baternut ticket. We learn that in each of the townships there are numbers of Democrats claiming the honor of having voted the scratched ticket.

Vote of the 52d Regiment.

CAMP 52d O. V. I.	
N. CHICKAMAUGA, Oct. 14, '63	
Editors Gazette: Enclosed I send you the consolidated return of the election held by the 52d O. V. Infantry. Company "H" cast her entire vote for the Union ticket. Hoping that the entire State has followed her example, I remain yours respectfully,	
JAS. M. SUMMERS,	
1st Lt. Com. Co. H, 52d O. V. I.	
Company	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
John Brough	✓
Vallandigham	✓
Chas. Anderson	✓
Geo. E. Pugh	✓
Jas. H. Godwin	✓
Wm. Halstead	✓
G. V. Daley	✓
H. S. Knapp	✓
H. H. Hunter	✓
P. Van Trump	✓
J. M. Barrero	✓
J. H. Benton	✓

The Official Home Vote.
At the late election, there were 432,650 votes cast for Governor, of which John Brough received 247,216, and C. L. Vallandigham 185,464. This gives Brough a majority of 61,752.

Last year, the total vote for Secretary of State was 363,086. Armstrong, Democrat, received 185,332, and Kenon, Union, 177,755.

The soldiers' vote will raise Brough's majority to nearly 100,000. That will do.

The Victory at Lookout Mountain.

The following was received to-day at the headquarters of the army:

"CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 29—11:30 P.M.
Major Gen. H. W. Halleck:

"Since the fight of the night of the 28th the enemy has not disturbed us. Gen. Jos. Hooker took many prisoners, among whom are four officers and 130 men. He also captured nearly 1,000 Enfield rifles. His loss is 150 officers and men killed and wounded.
(Signed) G. H. Thomas, Maj. Gen."

Missouri Election.

St. Louis, Nov. 3.—At the city election of Hannibal, Mo., yesterday, the entire radical ticket was elected by a vote of 2 to 1. M. R. Greene was elected Mayor.

St. Louis, Nov. 3.—Complete returns indicate a Radical majority in the city of two thousand, over a combination of Copperheads and Conservatives.

This does not include the soldiers' vote, which, as far as heard from, is almost unanimously Radical. Sedalia gives a Radical majority of 59; St. Joseph an estimated Radical majority of 250; Tipton a Conservative majority of 6. A dispatch from Jefferson City says: "Cole county gives about 200 majority for the Radicals. Many rebels of Jefferson City were very active at the polls to-day, and several who served a year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary, took the oath and voted. The secessionists there were jubilant, saying that the success of the Conservative ticket would be equivalent to a victory by Price's army."

Massachusetts Election.

Boston, Nov. 3.—2 P.M.—Additional returns indicate that the Republicans have carried Massachusetts by a larger majority even than was anticipated.

Boston, Nov. 3.—The vote in this State to-day was comparatively small but the Republicans have made nearly a complete sweep of everything. In Boston the complete vote for Governor footed up: Andrews, 6,321; Payne, 4,904; a Republican gain on the vote of last year of 4,000. It is doubtful whether the opposition have elected more than six Representatives to the Legislature, and they will probably not elect a single Senator. Last year the opposition vote was 51,000; it will hardly reach 30,000 outside of Boston. We do not hear of the election of a single opposition Representative. It is believed that the Senate will be unanimously Union.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 3.—T. J. Truesdell, of Essex (Dem.) is elected Senator by about 4,000 majority. The Democratic ticket is elected in Sussex county.

There was no opposition from Warren county. The returns are limited, but there is no doubt of the election of the Dem. ticket in nine wards and townships of Essex county. Waugh for Senator, has a majority of 353, a gain of 612 over Geo. Parker's majority. There was 1,081 in the county.—The Assembly will probably stand 4 Democratic and 5 Republican—a Republican gain of two.

Wisconsin Election.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 3.—The city of Milwaukee gives Palmer (Dem.) for Governor, 1,600 majority; a Union gain of 2,200. Scattering returns show a large Union gain all over the State.—Lewis (Rep.) majority for Governor on the home vote, is estimated at 15,000.

Kansas Election.

St. Louis, Nov. 3.—The Leavenworth Dispatch says returns from various parts of Kansas indicate a very full vote. The Union ticket received a vote of about 12,000.

From the Potomac Army.

From a reconnaissance it appears that the rebels in small force, have recently been engaged in fortifying the approach to the Rappahannock, on this side of the river. Considerable information has recently been gleaned of the enemy's strength, position, &c., which, if true, will enable Gen. Meade to take active measures. The ears now run to Warrenton.

Gen. Butler's superciliousness of Gen. Foster, at Fortress Monroe, is officially announced. A vigorous administration of affairs in that quarter may be anticipated.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette.)

The Greatest Treason of the Age.

COPPERHEADS RIPPENED.

THE VALLANDIGHAM PLOT REVEALED.

Ohio, Illinois and Indiana to be Arraigned Against the U. S. Government.
State Officers at Columbus Implicated and the Ringleaders of the Conspiracy Arrested.

GEORGE E. PUGH APPEARS AS COUNSEL FOR THE TRAITORS.

For some time past little intimations have been leaking out from day to day, indicating the existence of a deep and widely spread scheme of villainy in our midst, by which treason in the South was to be followed by treason in the North, and by which the party styling itself the peace party of the North was to carry the civil war up to the very extreme of the Northern border. But the intimations were few and by many, the apprehensions of civil commotion were considered as ill-founded; and when on Saturday night, the first blow fell, and several of the parties implicated were arrested in this city, it was a matter of surprise to all, and so sudden and so tremendous were the developments which were then for the first time made public, that even yet it is difficult to believe in the revelations which every hour is bringing forth.

On Saturday night U. S. Marshal A. C. Sands, who has been for some time past acting in conjunction with Provost Marshal James Remy, and the other military authorities of the District of Ohio, in sifting out the affair, received information which led him to believe that the right time for action had arrived, and he accordingly dispatched Deputy Marshal James Sands with assistants, on a special train to Columbus, at 10 o'clock, to procure the arrest of Charles W. H. Cathcart, School Commissioner for the State of Ohio, and J. D. Cressap, formerly sutler in the 18th Regulars, but then a resident of the Capital City. As soon as the detachment to Columbus had started, Marshal Sands proceeded to arrest Samuel D. Thomas, Mary A. Thomas, his wife, and Catherine Parmenter of this city; while the military authorities arrested James P. Patton of Covington, and Ruth McDonald of Newport, and they also were handed over to the custody of the marshal.

The plot has been brewing for many months past, and has only been discovered by the continual and watchful vigilance of the detectives. The plan which had been concerted was nearly as follows: On a certain night, which had not been definitely fixed, a sufficient number of the conspirators were to assemble in the vicinity of Camp Chase, and at a given signal were to overpower the guard (which is far from being a strong one), and at the same time the prisoners, who were to be apprised of what was going on, and who number about four thousand, were to make a rush from the inside and seize their freedom. Having armed themselves with the weapons of the guard, they were then to march on Columbus, led by Cathcart, and seize the arsenal, arming themselves completely with the United States arms stored there. From thence their next attack was to be on the Penitentiary for the release of John Morgan and his men, by whom the rebel army in Ohio was to be commenced. Then the rebel campaign in Ohio was to be commenced, and the first proceeding on the part of the traitors was to be the cutting of the telegraph wires and the burning of the railroad bridges in order to prevent the arrival of national troops. So much for the plans of the traitors in Ohio. The sketch was perhaps rough in several points, and in carrying it out might have needed several alterations, but this was the general plan, and had it not been discovered in time it is hard to tell how far it might have proved successful.

The parties involved in the matter are very numerous and are to be found in almost every part of the State, some of them occupying positions under the United States, and State Government, which rendered it a somewhat easier task for the detectives to gain access to the nest of traitors. The leading man in the conspiracy, Charles W. H. Cathcart, was elected by the Vallandigham democracy in the last fall election, to fill the office of School Commissioner for the State of Ohio. He sent in his resignation a short time since which was to take effect on the eleventh of the month. He stated to one of the detectives, Mr. Slade, who had been introduced to him as a rebel spy, that he should proceed to Richmond as soon as it was possible, and he should then obtain an appointment as brigadier-general in the Confederate service. He also furnished him with a splendid pistol, which he was to use in the attack on Camp Chase, for the purpose of killing the guard, and Cathcart himself was to assist in the undertaking. He (Cathcart) arrived in the city last night under charge of Deputy Marshal James Sands, and was placed in the county jail until Wednesday morning when he will be taken before Halliday for an examination.

When arrested yesterday morning, he was at the house of Sabin Hough, who had only just returned from a consultation with Vallandigham. It will be remembered that not long since, Sabin Hough was arrested in Cincinnati, on a charge of treason, and was then discharged on more legal quibbles.

J. D. Cressap, who was arrested in Columbus with Cathcart, was also brought down in the same special train, and lodged in the County Jail until Wednesday morning, when he will be examined before Commissioner Halliday. The charges against him will be precisely similar to those brought against the School Commissioner.

James P. Patton was a resident of Covington, and brother of the rebel Colonel Patton, who escaped some five weeks since from the Kemper Barracks. He had often supplied detective Slade with money and other things with which to carry out the designs of the

party. According to a previous agreement, he met Mr. Slade at Camp Chase and reconnoitered around the place, maturing the plan for the attack on the camp for the release of the prisoners. He was arrested by the militia authorities on Saturday night, and handed over to the U. S. Marshal Sands.—He was then taken before Commissioner Halliday, and was released on his finding bail in sum of \$10,000 for his reappearance on Wednesday.

Ruth McDonald was a resident of Newport, Ky., and it was at her house that most of the meetings of the traitors of this city were held. She has been employed for some time past as a mail carrier between the rebels North and South, and has frequently passed the lines with communications for the Confederate Government. She was in Columbus, when by agreement Mr. Slade met Patton, and the agreed on the plan of attack on Camp Chase. She was taken before Commissioner Halliday on Saturday night, and underwent a preliminary examination, which was adjourned until Wednesday next.

Samuel P. Thomas of this city is a merchant tailor, carrying on business at the corner of Fourth and Walnut.—He was arrested on Saturday night by Marshal A. C. Sands, and brought before Commissioner Halliday for examination on charges contained in the following affidavit:

Wm. Reany deposes and says that he has good reason to believe, and does verily believe, that on or about the 15th day of October, 1863, and at the city of Cincinnati, one Samuel P. Thomas, late of the Southern District of Ohio, did, knowingly, wilfully, feloniously, and traitorously combine and conspire with Dr. Lazelle, Sterling King, Lieutenant Colonel Patton and divers other traitors and rebels, against the Government of the United States, unknown to this affiant, to levy war against the United States; and did then and there actually levy war against the United States, by aiding and assisting the said Lazelle, King, and Lieutenant Colonel Patton, and other traitors as aforesaid, to resist and overthrow, by armed force, the laws and Government of the United States; and also that the said Samuel P. Thomas did then and there voluntarily and unlawfully and traitorously give aid, comfort and assistance to those in rebellion against the United States, by combining and conspiring to rescue and release by force and unlawfully, a large number, to-wit: 5,000 rebel prisoners, then and there lawfully held in the military custody of the United States, as prisoners of war at Camp Chase, in said district; and also, that then and there to release and rescue by armed force one John H. Morgan, late an officer of the army of the rebels in arms against the Government of the United States; and also a large number, to-wit: 200, other officers of the army of the rebels in arms against the United States, then and there lawfully held in the military custody of the United States at the Ohio State Penitentiary, as prisoners of war, at Columbus, in said district, and also then and there to effect a rescue, and procure the force, and contrary to law, the rescue and escape, and release, of Sterling King, and a large number, to-wit: two hundred, other rebels in arms against the United States, then and there lawfully held by said United States as prisoners of war at McLean Barracks, at the city of Cincinnati, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence, this 31st day of October, 1863, in the city and district aforesaid.

F. HALLIDAY.

United States Commissioner.

Mrs. Mary A. Thomas was arrested on charges similar to those against her husband. After undergoing an examination they were both released on finding bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars for their appearance on Wednesday next. G. W. C. Johnson and Dr. Fries giving the necessary bonds.

Mrs. Catherine Parmenter of Cincinnati, who has been for some time acting as a laundry woman at the McLean Barracks, by which means she has been able to gain access to the rebel prisoners confined there. It was through her that Col. Patton and King were enabled to escape from the barracks some five weeks since. She supplied detective Slade with a quantity of lard, and with which the guards at Camp Chase were to be drugged when the projected attack was put into execution. It was at her house that a special meeting was called on Saturday evening, Oct. 21, when Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Parmenter, and one or two detectives, (who were, of course, supposed to be rebels,) were present. Mr. Slade was present at this meeting, and he states that they had by some means got suspicious of one of the detectives, not then present, named Gordon, and the meeting was called in order to decide on what to do with him. He further says that it was unanimously decided that the man was a spy, and for the safety of the party, must die. The murder was confided to Mr. Slade and another detective to execute, and accordingly the next night they were sent to carry out the evil designs of the plotters.—They then quietly secreted the suspected detective, and reported that he was dead and safely buried. Mrs. Parmenter, after appearing before Commissioner Halliday, was admitted to bail in the sum of \$10,000 for her re-appearance on Wednesday next.

The parties who were arrested on Saturday night were almost immediately taken to the U. S. Court Rooms, to undergo their preliminary examinations, but they had barely arrived there, before Geo. E. Pugh arrived to watch the case on their behalf, and will continue to attend to the interests of his clients.

Since writing the above we are informed by Mr. Slade, that Cathcart stated, in the course of a conversation with him, that Dick Merriek of Illinois, assured him that there were thousands of men in Illinois and Indiana, already organized, and only waiting for the signal from Ohio to rise in arms against the Administration.

The Governors of all the loyal States have appointed the 26th of November, as designated by the President, for a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

IMPORTANT FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

KNOXVILLE, Nov. 1.

Colonel Adams was neither killed or captured. Corp. Adams 1st Kentucky, was killed and mistaken for him. Col. Adams, in the advance, had driven the rebels back to the Hiwassee, and scouted up to Decatur. A flag of truce having gone down the Calhoun road, no scouts were on it. The rebels followed the flag and captured a train at Sweetwater. At 8 o'clock on Friday Col. Adams, with the 1st and 11th Kentucky, attacked Ashby's brigade and recaptured the wagons and three hundred prisoners. He commenced falling back, and found the brigade of Vaughn and Cleveland in his flank and rear.

The rebels in front charged and recaptured part of the train and the prisoners. Col. Adams drove them two miles, killing fifteen and wounding forty-five. Though surrounded he held his ground till night, and under cover of darkness rejoined Wolford near London. Next day General Sanders advanced and drove the enemy four miles. They charged on this advance, the eighth Michigan and one hundred and twelfth Illinois, driving them back. Sanders advancing steadily.—The fight lasted all day. Our loss was four killed and forty-five wounded. Major Owens was captured and Capt. Stanley wounded. Lieut. Jones of the 45th, was killed; Capt. Buck and Lieut. Clark of the 8th Michigan, were wounded. Capt. Martin of the 11th Kentucky, was wounded. Our loss was 483 killed, wounded and missing. The rebel loss was over 600.

A detachment under Col. Pennebaker had an engagement south of the river near Marysville, with 500 rebels, and drove them back with a loss of 1 killed and 1 wounded. The rebels had 20 killed, 45 wounded, and 3 captured.

A fight occurred at Ashville, between the new 1st North Carolina, and 500 rebels. The recruits behaved splendidly, punishing the rebels severely, and got off with 2 killed and 6 wounded. A train escort punished a guerrilla party of 30, near Tazewell, on Friday. Although uniformly successful at all points, you perceive the occupation of East Tennessee is not altogether so pleasant. Matters above remain quiet.

Important Order of the War Department.

The following order has just been issued, relative to evidence of military service:

PENSION OFFICE, Oct. 28.—No volunteer or drafted man is deemed to have been in the United States service unless duly mustered therein; and when mustered, his service is regarded as having commenced at the date of his enrollment. The evidence of such service is to be sought primarily at the office of the Adjutant General of the United States army, and the rolls of that office, when complete, are of the highest authority, and cannot be contradicted by parole evidence. If there is believed to be an error therein, in any case, the evidence intended to correct such an error must be filed in that office. When the Adjutant General reports that the proper returns of muster are wanting in any case, the evidence will be sought at the Provost Marshal General's, and if not there found, at the office of the Adjutant General of the State, in which the regiment in question was formed.

The evidence of the muster obtained from either of the latter sources, when furnished on request of this office, will be accepted in default of evidence from the Adjutant General. Evidence of the muster rolls will be regarded as sufficient in any case, if the date of enrollment is ascertained. If the name of the officer or soldier is found on the pay-rolls after the date of the muster, further evidence of muster will not be required. An officer duly mustered in and afterwards promoted, will be regarded as holding the rank at which he is placed on the pay-rolls.

JOS. H. BARRETT, Com.

COLONEL DUBBIN WARD.

We are pleased to learn that Colonel Ward is fast recovering from his wound, at his old home, Lebanon, Warren county. Colonel Ward has been much active service since the battles of Mill Spring and Stone River. He greatly distinguished himself at Hoover's Gap where the 17th Ohio charged upon the enemy, driving them pell-mell from the field. The 17th Ohio was in Brannan's division. Thomas' corps at the battle of Chickamauga, where, after two days' hard fighting, the Colonel was shot through the body, just above the left lung, about 6 o'clock in the evening of that eventful day, and borne from the field.—Cin Com.

The Result in this Senatorial District.

In Highland county, the home of Mr. Trimble, the butternut candidate for Senator, Mr. Stevenson has 344 majority, and in Ross 195, giving him a total majority in the District of 539, being a gain of 1691 since last year.

Mr. Stevenson made a gallant fight. He canvassed the district thoroughly, speaking in almost every township in the two counties, and making votes wherever he went. The people of the district will have no occasion to regret the confidence they have placed in him. He will faithfully and industriously devote himself to their interests.—Chillicothe Gazette.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The New School Presbyterian Synod, in session at Washington, waited on the President to-day. In reply to their address he said, among other things, that he was not a great man, and considered it among the wonders of the world that he was where he was, but thought perhaps it was better so, since he relied upon God and other people more.

How THE SOLDIERS VOTE.

Out of twenty-five thousand votes cast by Ohio soldiers at the late election, and already reported, Vallandigham did not receive a thousand. Out of some five thousand votes of Iowa soldiers stationed at and near Corinth, Col. Stone, the Union candidate, received 5,164. Tuttle, the opposition candidate, though claiming to be a war Democrat and well known to the army, received only 764.

Horrible Treatment of Prisoners at Richmond.

Baltimore, Oct. 30.—The following letter was received this morning by the American from a responsible correspondent:

"ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 27.—The flag of truce boat arrived this morning from City Point with one hundred and thirty-one paroled prisoners. A number died on board the boat on its way hither. They are actually starved to death. Never in the whole course of my life, have I seen such a scene as these men, for they were living skeletons; every man of them had to be sent to the hospital. In the surgeon's opinion more than one-third of them must die—being beyond reach of nourishment and medicine.

"I questioned several of them, and all state that their condition has been brought on by treatment they received of the rebels. They have been kept without food, and exposed a large portion of the time without shelter of any kind. To look at these poor men, and hear their tales of woe, as to how they have been treated, one would not suppose they had fallen into the hands of Southern chivalry, but rather into the hands of barbarians, destitute of all humanity and feeling."

DECLIVITY OF RIVERS.

A very slight declivity suffices to give the running motion to water.—Three inches per mile, in a smooth straight channel, gives a velocity of about three miles an hour. The Ganges, which gathers the waters of the Himalaya Mountains, the loftiest in the world, is, at 1,800 miles from the mouth, only about 800 ft. above the level of the sea, and to fall these 800 ft. in its long course the water requires more than a month. The great river Magdalena, in South America, running for 1,000 miles between two ridges of the Andes, falls only five hundred feet in all that distance; above the commencement of the 1,000 miles, it is seen descending in rapids and cataracts from the mountains. The gigantic Rio de la Plata has so gentle a descent to the ocean that, in Paraguay, 1,500 miles from its mouth, large ships are seen which have sailed against the current all the way by the force of the wind alone—that is to say, which on the beautifully inclined plane of the stream have been gradually lifted by the soft wind, and even against the current, to an elevation greater than that of our loftiest spires.

BUTTERNUTS.—Some of our friends

have frequently asked us for an explanation of the term "Butternut," whether it is one of honor or opprobrium. To the party to which it is applied it is a singularly appropriate name, style, and designation for that class of men who sympathize with rebellion, but lack the nerve to aid it in the battlefield. The wood of the tree is soft, green and worthless; the fruit shriveled, meager, and generally mouldy and worm-eaten, and the peculiar color imparted by the bark, a dirty brown or sort of mulatto, with dirt predominant. Verily, if a color be selected to represent principle, or rather want of principle, the butternut is the one. "Tis the one in which nature clothes all things approaching decay. We know of no living animal that effects the color except it be a yellow dog, and it is a singular fact in natural history that dogs of that color kill sheep and suck ewes; in fact are the butternuts of the canine race.—Of a truth, the name as now used, is appropriate and symbolic. Our readers can choose between "butternut" and "Copperhead."—Huntington Journal.

Miss Dickinson, while addressing an audience at Wilkesbarre, was hissed by some copperheads, when she turned and addressed the following scathing language to them. The effect is said to have been awful, and the reptiles were quieted:

"I know of but two animals that use that mode of expressing themselves—the goose and snake. If you (turning in the direction of the sound,) can sit and listen to falsehoods in a Democratic meeting, and cannot listen to plain facts now use the mode of locomotion designed by nature for your kind, and get down and wriggle out!"